

bnftran

Transforming former saved Bnormal data on predefined surface grid into Fourier harmonics.

[called by: [identify](#).]

1.1 overview

1. Discrete Bnormal distribution on the surface grid can be represented by a two-dimensional Fourier series.

$$B_n(\theta, \zeta) \equiv \sum_{m,n} B_{mn}^c \cos(m\theta - n\zeta) + B_{mn}^s \sin(m\theta - n\zeta) \quad (1)$$

2. So, the Fourier harmonics B_{mn}^c and B_{mn}^s can be computed as,

$$B_{mn}^c = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} B_n(\theta, \zeta) \cos(m\theta - n\zeta) d\theta d\zeta \quad (\text{for } (0,0) \text{ term should be } \frac{1}{4\pi^2}) \quad (2)$$

$$\approx \frac{2}{Nteta \times Nzeta} \sum_0^{Nteta-1} \sum_0^{Nzeta-1} B_n(iteta, jzeta) \cos(m\theta - n\zeta) \quad (3)$$

$$B_{mn}^s = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} B_n(\theta, \zeta) \sin(m\theta - n\zeta) d\theta d\zeta \quad (\text{for } (0,0) \text{ term should be } \frac{1}{4\pi^2}) \quad (4)$$

$$\approx \frac{2}{Nteta \times Nzeta} \sum_0^{Nteta-1} \sum_0^{Nzeta-1} B_n(iteta, jzeta) \sin(m\theta - n\zeta) \quad (5)$$

3. If there exist conjugated terms (e.g. m,n and -m,-n), the computed terms will be timed with a factor of 2 or 0;
4. What should be noted is that the maximum modes in Fourier harmonics should not be less/equal than the half of surface grid resolutions.